

## WILLIAM STILL HUNTS FOR EMPEROR

NEW PACIFIC FLEET  
PLOW MAJESTICALLY  
INTO HOME WATERS

Successfully Negotiates Panama Canal in Record Time—Will Proceed on Way to San Diego Today

ABOARD THE FLAGSHIP U. S. S. NEW MEXICO, (Saturday) July 26, 1919. Wireless to the Associated Press.

The Pacific fleet under command of Admiral Rodman, tonight is floating in Pacific waters.

Six dreadnaughts, led by the flagship New Mexico, today successfully negotiated the Panama canal—the largest ships that have ever passed through this waterway. The average time of passage for each warship from Colon to Balboa was ten hours.

"This is the biggest event in the history of the canal," said Governor Chester Harding of the Canal zone.

This afternoon Admiral Rodman visited President Peres of Panama, who congratulated the naval officer on his success in negotiating the canal. Approximately 2,500 sailors were given shore leave at Panama and the city tonight is celebrating the arrival of the fleet, which departs tomorrow for San Diego.

The ships left their anchorage in Gatun lake at dawn this morning, proceeding in pairs two hours apart.

The New Mexico and Wyoming led the way, followed by the New York and Texas, Mississippi and Arkansas. To Admiral Rodman was given the honor of directing the course of the first dreadnaught to make the trip. Through the reaches of Gatun lake the dreadnaught steamed at 13 knots an hour. On nearing the narrow confines of the Bas Obispo reach the speed was reduced to five knots an hour. The flagship accepted guidance from tug to keep her nose out of the high banks of Culebra cut. The giant craft threaded her way slowly through this section.

Three hours from Gatun lake, the flagship passed under the ominous shadow of Gold Hill, the backbone of the continent, where many slides have occurred. The warship then entered the locks at Pedro Miguel, where 600 sailors, given liberty, took a special train for Panama.

Governor Harding and Rear Admiral Marbury Johnston of the Panama naval division, came aboard as the flagship was being locked down 30 feet to the level of Miraflores lake.

As the New Mexico eased her way into Miraflores lake, a great crowd collected on the concrete locks and cheered. A salute of 17 guns on the flag was fired in honor of Governor Harding.

"It was no more trouble than putting through the canal a fleet of Great Lakes tugboats," said Admiral Rodman.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Loan certificates of five months maturity, bearing interest at 4 1/2 per cent, will be issued by the treasury semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth, beginning August 1, for the remainder of the calendar year, to finance the government's requirements.

In making this announcement today in a letter to the banking institutions, the treasury said the minimum amount of each issue in August and September would not exceed \$500,000,000, while subsequent issues probably would be about half that amount for the remainder of the year.

The same period will see the redemption of \$2,397,540,500 in loan and tax certificates, leaving a net increase of \$262,459,500 to be funded by the issue of short term notes, when market conditions are favorable and the terms advantageous to the government.

All national and state banks and trust companies will be expected to take not less than 1.6 per cent of their resources in each semi-monthly issue of loan certificates during August and September with the percentage falling to 0.8 toward the end of the calendar year.

Secretary Glass hopes to make distribution of the new certificates as wide spread as possible.

Reviewing the financial condition of the country, Secretary Glass estimated incomes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, at \$5,635,000,000, made up of internal revenue \$4,940,000,000, customs \$280,000,000, sale of public lands, \$3,000,000, miscellaneous, \$200,000,000 and victory Liberty loan installments \$1,295,000,000.

"I have no present reason to believe that the expenditures of the government will exceed the amount of its receipts, excluding transactions in the principal of the public debt other than the Victory loan," he continued.

"If these expectations prove to be correct, the gross public debt should be on June 30, 1920, say, \$26,516,506,160."

Monthly disbursements by the government which in June fell to \$599,000,000, are expected to show material increase this month and in August and September because of heavy payments of the railroad administration, heavy payments in settlement of army contracts and on account of demobilization and the maturities of certificates issued in anticipation of the Victory loan.

JAPS BUY BIG ACREAGE

LIMA, Peru, July 27.—It is reported that Dr. Augusto Durand, a prominent land owner and proprietor of the newspaper La Prensa, has sold approximately 800,000 acres of land near Huancayo, on the Amazon watershed, to a Japanese syndicate. Three hundred thousand additional acres are in negotiation. This land purchase is considered the forerunner of a big Japanese colonization scheme in Peru.

First Strike of  
Air Mail Pilots  
Finally Settled

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger reached an amicable settlement today with the air mail pilots who went on a one-day strike last week. The reinstatement of Pilot E. Hamilton Lee, one of the two men whose dismissal resulted in the strike, was announced. Leon Smith, the other dismissed aviator, will not be reinstated. Mr. Praeger stated. This action was said to have met with approval of a representative of the pilots.

Under the settlement the department's order concerning flying under adverse weather conditions has been clarified so as to permit the managers of the flying field determine whether the pilot shall take the air when his life might be endangered. In the event the manager is not at the field, as is the case when pilots make an early start, the pilot need not leave the field pending the arrival of the manager, when in his judgment flying would be unsafe.

Y ACCOUNTS FOR  
MONEY SPENT IN  
FRANCE AND U. S.

Extensive Work of Organization During War Reflected in Report Made Public by Chairman Perkins

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NEW YORK, July 27.—First detailed accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the Young Men's Christian association, made public here today by the organization's national work council finance committee, show that \$125,282,859 was received by it between April 26, 1917, and March 31, 1919. Total expenditures aggregated \$97,817,005 in the period named. It is stated, leaving a balance of \$27,465,854, a sum estimated to be sufficient to carry on the work here and abroad until next December 31.

According to the figures, which appear over the signatures of George W. Perkins, chairman of the committee, Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer of the war work council, and H. W. Wilcox, comptroller, slightly more than 2 per cent of the total funds contributed by the American public were expended for religious purposes in the United States and overseas, while approximately 50 per cent was devoted to the purchase, transportation and distribution of canteen supplies and to entertainments, education and athletic sports.

In addition to the provision of free athletic supplies, which included, among other things, in the United States camps alone, 557,096 base balls and 26,000 sets of boxing gloves, the report says the Y. M. C. A. distributed overseas \$26,832,449 worth of merchandise. Of this merchandise \$1,794,771 worth, or approximately 5 per cent, was given free to the soldiers. This does not include overseas Christmas gifts and entertainments worth \$651,367.

Of the \$97,817,005 expended, it is shown, more than \$30,000,000 was spent in the home camps, more than \$45,000,000 with the American expeditionary force abroad and \$14,409,175 for work with the allied armies and prisoners of war. The balance went for transportation and other expenses. The statement explains that the Y suffered a loss of \$1,473,984 in the operation of army post exchanges and canteens alone, owing to the depreciation in values of French and English currency. The conversion of the overseas figures at market rates, resulted in a book loss of \$2,000,000.

The report, the committee makes clear, is not final because the war service of the Y. M. C. A., which reached its maximum in March of this year, is being continued in the United States and foreign countries. Three war work campaigns for funds, it points out, brought from the American public \$123,254,052 and this amount, the report states, was augmented to \$125,282,859 by sums from other sources.

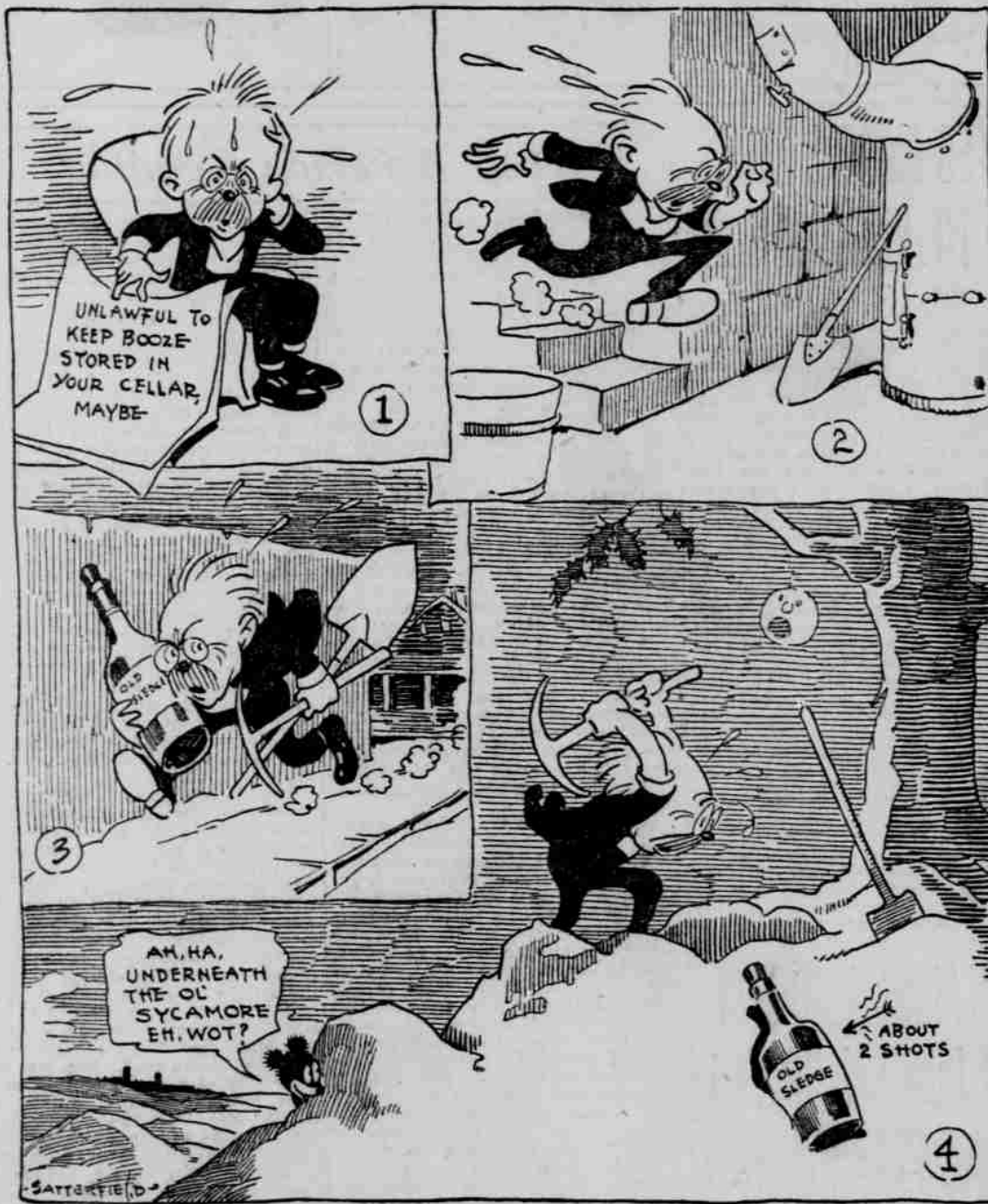
Some idea of the magnitude of the work accomplished by the organization is shown by the statement that more than 97,000 concerts, vaudeville performances and other entertainments were given by the Y. M. C. A. to an aggregate audience of 43,500,000 at a cost of \$1,166,767. In addition, free motion picture shows in the home camps necessitated an outlay of \$2,325,271.

Erection of 350 huts for men in training camps on this side cost \$7,698,984 and the outlay for maintenance was \$2,965,736. "These buildings," says the report, "were centers of religious, educational, entertainment and athletic activities for all men who passed through the camps on their way overseas or who used the centers through the period covered by the report and are still using them."

Overseas, the statement says, work of even "a vaster scope" was accomplished. The 1900 or more "Y" huts and tents built or leased for the use of the A. E. F., cost \$1,801,271, were equipped at a cost of \$2,900,421 and operated and maintained at a further expense of \$1,014,337.

(Continued on Page Two)

## SAFETY FIRST

ADmits CHILD  
MURDER AFTER  
A GRUELING  
THIRD DEGREE

After Five Days and Nights  
Fitzgerald Breaks and  
Leads Officers to Body—  
Said to Be a "Moron"

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] CHICAGO, July 27.—Thomas Fitzgerald, 25 years old and married, confessed today to the police that he killed little Janet Wilkinson, six year old, a neighbor's child, last Tuesday, by strangling her. He accompanied the police to his home and showed them where he had concealed the body beneath some coal under the basement steps. The body was recovered.

The solution of the mystery, which has stirred Chicago as few police cases have aroused the populace, came this morning when Fitzgerald after five sleepless days and nights, constantly kept under a grueling examination and never-ceasing scrutiny called for an officer and made his confession.

The authorities acted quickly. Although Fitzgerald had been termed a "Moron" by the police, the criminal machinery was to proceed as usual. Coroner Hoffman quickly selected a jury and opened the inquest.

Fitzgerald was night watchman at the Virginia, a residential hotel. He lived in the neighborhood. In the same building lived the Wilkinson family. Janet was one of four children.

Last December, the girl's father testified at the inquest. Janet came home and said Fitzgerald had attacked her. Her parents preferred to hush up the affair and Fitzgerald escaped prosecution. But when little Janet disappeared last Tuesday morning suspicion was aroused against Fitzgerald. Some children also said they had seen her speak to Fitzgerald.

Fitzgerald was arrested. He was questioned about the child but denied everything. But the police held the man prisoner and subjected him to a severe examination such as few prisoners receive.

Detectors dug into the coal piles in the basement of the hotel. They sifted the ashes. They searched Fitzgerald home. Lake Michigan was dragged for a mile along the shore opposite the neighborhood of the hotel. Then when the police were about to despair, Fitzgerald made his confession, the police announced.

Doctor J. Whitney Hall, of the county lunacy commission, asserted that Fitzgerald appeared to be a "psycho-sexual case" and that he was not necessarily insane.

CAR JUMPS TRACK; 20 INJURED

WATERBURY, Conn., July 27.—A trolley car jumped the track tonight and turned over when a wheel of the forward truck snapped off. Twenty persons were seriously injured.

Forest Fires  
Do Big Damage  
In Northwest

SPOKANE, Wash., July 27.—Encouraging reports from crews fighting fires in northern Idaho forests were received tonight. There have been 813 fires in the national forests in Montana and northern Idaho this year, of which 126 are still burning, according to figures given out by Glen A. Smith, assistant district forester.

A total of 126,861 acres have been burned over and 380,000,000 feet of timber destroyed, according to Smith.

Private property destroyed was valued at \$450,000 and the government's property loss was estimated at \$380,000.

Lighting was said to have caused 30 per cent of the fires.

HUNGARIAN BLOCKADE  
TO CONTINUE UNTIL  
NEW REGIME SET UP

PARIS, July 27.—A strong arraignment of the Hungarian government is contained in the allied statement issued today in which it was made to the Hungarian people that they could only obtain a removal of the blockade and receive food supplies if they ousted Bela Kun and set up a truly representative government.

The text of the statement follows: "The Allied and associated governments are most anxious to arrange a peace with the Hungarian people and to bring to an end a condition of things which makes the economic revival of Central Europe impossible and defeats any attempt to secure supplies for its population. These tasks cannot be attempted until there is in Hungary a government which represents its people and carries out in the letter and the spirit the engagements into which it has entered with the associated governments."

"None of these conditions is fulfilled by the administration of Bela Kun, which has not only broken the armistice to which Hungary was pledged, but is at this moment actually attacking a friendly and allied power."

"With this particular aspect of the question it is for the associated governments to deal on their own responsibility. If food and supplies are to be made available, if the blockade is to be removed, if economic reconstruction is to be attempted, if peace is to be settled, it can only be done with a government which represents the Hungarian people, and not with one that rests its authority upon terrorism."

"The associated powers think it opportune to add that all foreign occupation of Hungarian territory as defined by the peace conference, will cease as soon as the terms of the armistice have in the opinion of the Allied command-in-chief, been satisfactorily complied with."

ONE DEAD IN STRIKE RIOT

CHICAGO, July 27.—One man was shot and instantly killed and another seriously wounded late tonight in a strike riot in the southwest side of the city. The shooting, according to the police, was the result of trouble between strikers at the Crane company's plant and others, supposedly non-strikers.

THREE KILLED  
MANY INJURED  
AS WHITES AND  
BLACKS CLASH

Race Rioting Develops in  
Chicago Sunday—Said to  
Be the Result of Bomb  
Outrages in Negro District

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] CHICAGO, July 27.—Serious rioting of white and blacks in the negro district of Chicago broke out this afternoon and before midnight two men were dead, according to police reports, both drowned, two negroes probably fatally wounded and more than a score, possibly 50 persons, both blacks and whites, wounded or injured by bullets, stones, clubs and other missiles.

Fifty or more arrests were made and every available policeman was rushed into the black belt.

The casualty list, reported by the police, included a negro youth, who was drowned in Lake Michigan and a white boy also drowned. The negro's body was recovered.

A white youth was arrested in connection with the drowning of the negro. The latter is said to have been struck with a stone, and fell from a raft floating off the Twenty-ninth street bathing beach, where the first serious trouble started. Stones were thrown at bathers on both sides of the color line, as whites and blacks are segregated at the beach.

Twenty-ninth street soon was a seething, fighting mass of humanity of both colors. Revolvers, knives, stones, clubs and bricks were used. Riot call after riot call was received by the police and patrol wagons loaded with bluecoats rushed to the district.

Negroes at home on State street in the heart of the black belt beat white promiscuously through the day and night.

Whites went about dragging negroes from street cars and beating them.

THE TROUBLE MOVED FROM ONE PART OF THE negro district to another. Hundreds of policemen were rushed to the troubled neighborhoods and succeeded in keeping the disorders scattered.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Fighting between blacks and whites in the negro district in the South Side of the city this afternoon resulted in shooting in which one policeman was wounded and several other persons were injured. Every available policeman was rushed to the district.

While fighting was promiscuous on South State street in the colored district, which extends about five miles along that thoroughfare, another riot occurred at the Twenty-ninth street beach. Two negroes were reported to have been drowned after being struck by missiles. White men were frequently attacked on State street, the police said.

Besides the policeman a negro was seriously wounded. Four other persons, including one white woman, were injured by stones and bricks, none seriously.

The immediate cause of the rioting was not known accurately early to night, but for months had been feeling between blacks and whites has resulted in bomb explosions, fights and neighborhood skirmishes.

The bombs were generally believed to have been the result of illfeeling where negroes moved into white neighborhoods. Negroes have charged that some bombs were set off by whites.

The chief disturbances today occurred in localities where the negroes greatly outnumbered the whites.

It was believed the police had the situation in hand.

One negro was drowned, a white man was reported drowned, one negro probably fatally wounded, a policeman wounded, and nearly a score of whites and blacks injured by bullets or missiles in a series of riots in the negro district this afternoon.

The trouble started at the Twenty-ninth street beach, where whites and blacks are segregated, and spread into the negro district.

Although illfeeling between whites and blacks on the south side has existed over a period of months, emphasized by bomb explosions, some shooting and numerous fights, today's riots seem to have had their start in petty quarreling at the beach. Soon after the fighting started, a negro fled, pursued by a number of whites.

A policeman joined the pursuit. The negro took shelter behind a building and began shooting at the policeman, who returned the fire. The negro then surrendered.

During the fight, one negro was probably fatally wounded in the abdomen.

The fighting soon had Twenty-ninth street packed with whites and blacks, the latter predominating. More fighting occurred and a few more shots were fired and some of the negroes fled, and as patrol wagon after patrol wagon appeared on the scene with their loads of bluecoats.

A fire broke out in a small building and fire apparatus was blocked by the throngs. The negroes are said to have attempted to drag the firemen from their seats. Further fighting ensued.

During the fighting, rocks, bricks and other missiles were hurled. White men frequently were attacked and beaten on State street, the police said.

At the beach, while missiles were flying, a negro on a raft was reported to have been struck with a rock, and hurled into the lake. Later the body of a negro was taken from the water.

A white man, a swimmer, also was reported hit and drowned. With the police stations empty of reserves and scores of others rushed from north and west side stations, Acting Chief of Police Alcock ordered every available policeman on duty to prevent further outbreaks.

The small army of bluecoats succeeded in bringing about a fair semblance of order in the black district, although the negroes were in bad temper.

Late tonight no further serious rioting was reported, though crowds still were on the fighting beach.

Hospital reports showed one negro shot through the abdomen, probably fatally; another slightly wounded, and a policeman shot in the shoulder.

Four other persons, including one white woman, were injured by missiles, none seriously. One white man was sitting at an upper window of his home on Twenty-ninth during the height of the excitement when a negro attempted to shoot a policeman with a rifle which the negro was carrying wrapped in paper. The weapon was struck upward and its ball grazed the window watcher's forehead and he fell from the window. He was but slightly hurt. The negro escaped.

HOSTILITIES CEASE

VIENNA, Saturday, July 26.—(By the Associated Press)—Fighting between the Poles and Ukrainians has ceased. Gen. Petlura, Ukrainian leader, has sent a mission to the Poles with the object of discussing co-operation in fighting the bolsheviks and driving them from the Ukraine. Petlura declares that if the allies ever arrive at a point of understanding on the Ukrainian situation and furnish him with munitions, he will be able to wrest Ukraine from the bolsheviks within a month.

WOULD COME TO U. S.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 26.—Count Michael Karolyi, former provisional president of Hungary, has arrived at Prague, accompanied by his wife. He is endeavoring to secure passports to go to the United States by way of Holland.

## Reports Say Kaiser Has Never Renounced Throne of Prussia—Abdication and Rumored Renunciation Said To Be Treachery By Prince Maximilian

BERLIN, July 27.—(By the Associated Press)—This morning's pan-German newspapers of Berlin make a feature of a five-column expose of occurrences in connection with the outbreak of the German revolution last November, including a struggle taking place at German great headquarters at Spa, November 9, lasting nearly 24 hours, to induce Emperor William to abdicate. Material is adduced to show that Prince Maximilian of Baden, then imperial chancellor, finally took the initiative and gave to the Wolff Bureau an official statement that the emperor had abdicated as emperor and king of Prussia, although it is averred he had done neither and has never renounced the throne of Prussia.

Prince Maximilian, it is declared, took this step out of misguided patriotism in an attempt to subdue the revolutionary movement, which was rapidly getting out of hand and by it forced the emperor's advisers to hurry him away to Holland.

The pan-Germans now charge the former chancellor with treachery.

All doubts as to William Hohenzollern's abdication as German emperor and king of Prussia were considered to have been settled when Berlin advices November 30 last told of the issuance by the new German government of the former emperor's act of renunciation, described as having been executed and signed by William Hohenzollern at Amerongen, Holland, November 28.

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SENATE HAS TWO  
TREATIES UP FOR  
CONSIDERATION

Long Pending Colombian  
Pact to Be Introduced  
This Week—Its Prompt  
Passage Expected—Lower  
House Has Much Business  
Before Taking Recess  
Saturday

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, July 27.—Senate controversy over the peace treaty with its league of nations covenant will be halted temporarily this week to allow consideration of the long-pending Colombian treaty.

While the senate considers the two treaties, the house will be occupied with a rush of legislation preparatory to the planned recess of five weeks, beginning Saturday.

The house recess plans, calling for a complete shut down of the lower branch from August 2 to September 8, are expected to be presented formally to the house tomorrow. While the house is in recess, the senate will work chiefly on the peace treaty. The recess will delay enactment of several bills, including the prohibition enforcement measure, until September.

The Colombian treaty, involving payment by the United States of \$25,000,000 to the republic resulting from the partition of Panama, but with the original clause expressing America's "regrets" for the loss by Colombia of Panama, eliminated by agreement between the state department and Colombia, will be taken up Tuesday by the foreign relations committee. The treaty is expected to be reported by the committee and ratified by the senate promptly.

Developments thought probable this week in treaty fight include statements by President Wilson outlining his stand on the proposal for ratification, reservations and giving new information as to the Shantung provision. The Shantung provision is subject of diplomatic discussions now in progress with Tokio, designed to obtain possession of the secret understanding for restoration of the province or some other public declaration of Japan's intentions.

Senator Walsh, democrat, Montana, will discuss the treaty tomorrow and will be followed Tuesday by Senators Thomas of Colorado, and Gay of Louisiana, both democrats. Other addresses are expected later in the week.

The foreign relations committee expects to complete its preliminary reading of the peace treaty tomorrow. After disposing of the Colombian treaty, the committee plans to hear one or two of the experts who assisted the American peace delegation at Paris.

SEABOARD SHIPPING  
SOON TO BE NORMAL  
STATES UNION HEAD

NEW YORK, July 27.—Differences between the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial association, United States shipping board, and American Steamship association, which arose last night just as the demands of some 40,000 striking seamen, engineers, hands and stewards had been satisfactorily adjusted, are scheduled to be heard at a joint meeting of the three organizations tomorrow.

William S. Brown, national president of the engineers' union, said tonight he was entirely satisfied with the outlook and expected to see normal shipping along the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard by tomorrow night.